In the Claims

Claims 1 – 29 (Cancelled)

30. (Currently Amended) A polyamide based resin composition, comprising ~~at least the following components [D] and [E]~~: component [D] an oligomer obtained by condensation of phenol or a phenol derivative (precursor a) and an aliphatic hydrocarbon with two double bonds (precursor b), wherein a product with one molecule of the precursor b added to two molecules of the precursor a accounts for 40 wt% or more of the component [D]; and

component [E] a polyamide resin,

with the component [D] contained ~~by~~ in an amount of 0.5 to 40 parts by weight ~~against~~ based on100 parts by weight ~~in total~~ of the resin composition.

31. (Currently Amended) ~~A polyamide based~~ The resin composition, according to claim 30, wherein the precursor b is an aliphatic hydrocarbon with 6 to 15 carbon atoms and with two double bonds.

32. (Currently Amended) ~~A molding material~~ The resin composition, according to claim 31, wherein the precursor b has one or more cyclic structures.

33. (Currently Amended) ~~A molding material~~ The resin composition, according to claim 32, wherein the precursor b is dicyclopentadiene or monocyclic monoterpene represented by molecular formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.

34. (Cancelled)

35. (Currently Amended) ~~A molding material~~ The resin composition, according to ~~any one of~~ claims 30 ~~through 33~~, wherein the weight average molecular weight of the component [D] is 200 to 1000.

36. (Currently Amended) ~~A molding material~~ The resin composition, according to ~~any one of~~ claims 30 ~~through 33~~, wherein the component [E] is selected from the group consisting of nylon 6, nylon 66 ~~or~~ and nylon 6 nylon 66 copolymer.

37. (Currently Amended) A ~~fiber reinforced polyamide based~~molding resin composition, comprising 100 parts by weight of ~~the polyamide based resin composition stated in any one of claims 3 through 33~~components [D] and [E] as defined in claim 30 and 5 to 200 parts by weight of reinforcing fibers.

38. (Currently Amended) ~~A fiber reinforced polyamide based~~ The molding resin composition, according to claim 37, wherein the reinforcing fibers are carbon fibers.

39. (Currently Amended) ~~A fiber reinforced polyamide based~~ The molding resin composition, according to claim 38, wherein the reinforcing fibers are carbon fibers of 0.05 to 0.4 in the oxygen content O/C on the fiber surfaces measured by the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy.

Claims 40 – 45 (Cancelled)

46. (Previously Presented) A method of making a polymeric composite of a fiber bundle A that has interstices between individual fibers of said bundle A, reinforced by a multiplicity of said fibers in a dispersed condition, and said composite being adapted to be molded into a useful shape,

said method comprising the steps of:

(a) dispersing the fibers of the bundle A by pressing a thermoplastic polymer or oligomer B with a force sufficient to impregnate said fibers with said polymer or oligomer B and substantially fill said interstices with said polymer or oligomer B, while expelling any air from the clearances between said individual fibers,

said polymer or oligomer B having a weight average molecular weight of 200 to 50,000,

dispersing said filaments to create clearances between the individual filaments in the matrix, which clearances are substantially filled with said thermoplastic polymer or oligomer B to form a composite A+B with said fibers substantially evenly distributed in said polymer or oligomer B, and

(b) adhering to said composite A+B a thermoplastic polymeric resin C which has a predetermined melt viscosity and a molecular weight of 10,000 or more, and wherein

said thermoplastic polymer or oligomer B has a melt viscosity that is lower than said melt viscosity of said resin C.

47. (New) A method for making a polymeric composite for molding comprising:

(a) pressing a thermoplastic polymer or oligomer B with a force sufficient to impregnate a fiber bundle A with said polymer or oligomer B to form a composite A+B, said polymer or oligomer B having a weight average molecular weight of 200 to 50,000, and

(b) adhering a thermoplastic resin C which has a molecular weight of 10,000 or more to said composite A+B,

wherein said thermoplastic polymer or oligomer B has a melt viscosity that is lower than said melt viscosity of said resin C.

48. (New) The method according to claim 47, wherein said thermoplastic polymer or oligomer (B) is an oligomer (D) obtained by condensation of phenol or a phenol derivative (precursor a) and an aliphatic hydrocarbon with two double bonds (precursor b) and said

thermoplastic resin (C) is a polyamide based resin (E), with the component [D] contained by 0.5 to 40 parts by weight against 100 parts by weight based on the resin composition.

49. (New) The method according to claim 48, wherein the precursor b is an aliphatic hydrocarbon with 6 to 15 carbon atoms and with two double bonds.

50. (New) The method according to claim 49, wherein the precursor b has one or more cyclic structure.

51. (New) The method according to claim 50, wherein the precursor b is dicyclopentadiene or monocyclic monoterpene represented by molecular formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.

52. (New) The method according to claim 48, wherein a composition with one molecule of the precursor b added to two molecules of the precursor a accounts for 40 wt% or more in the component [D].

53. (New) The method according to claim 48, wherein the component [E] is selected from the group consisting of nylon 6, nylon 66 or nylon 6 nylon 66 copolymer.

54. (New) The method according to claim 47, wherein the polymeric composite comprises 5 to 200 parts by weight of reinforcing fibers based on 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic polymer or oligomer (B) and the thermoplastic resin (C).